

SUPERVISORS LAST NIGHT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Before the opening of the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night it looked as though the business would be finished in a few minutes. There were few bills to approve and but one of these jarred Mr. Dwight. For a moment it looked as though the item was to be fixed up before Chairman Smith arrived, but Mr. Dwight said matters of a financial character needing his vote would have to be attended to after roll call.

There was a little caucus work done in the dark corners of the hall before the meeting. Captain Parker working in the interest, it is said, of Archer for chairman, and Charlie Broad as a successor to Sam Johnson.

After roll call, which showed all members present, the minutes of the recent special meeting were read and approved.

Then Mr. Moore said there was a matter that had been handed in by Mr. Trent that should have attention. This was a bill from Judge Whitney for services in the suit re "Blanket Warrant." The fee is \$200 and Mr. Moore said he did not think it right that the Treasurer should pay. This is the matter over which Mr. Dwight balked before the meeting, but as everyone, from the chair to Trent, was willing that it should be paid by the county, he acquiesced; but not with a noticeable degree of enthusiasm.

The following bills were then ordered to pass:

Road department, \$2745.64.
Garbage department, \$666.75.
Koolauloa road district, No. 2, \$427.85.
Blanket warrant case, \$200.

Mr. Lucas said he had ordered Mr. Johnson to put in a storm sewer on River street, as the person complaining was justified in his action. This work will be completed by the end of the week. As to Short street, the condition was deplorable and a great deal of work would have to be done. Lights had been placed so as to warn the people regarding the holes. As to Metcalf street, he opposed repairing beyond the point where people are living. Though the \$300 appropriated should be used on Metcalf street proper. In accordance with this, Mr. Moore moved that the repairs suggested by Mr. Lucas be made. Lucas seconded in the absence of anyone, but the chair said it looked bad for him to be the second. Mr. Dwight finally seconded and then Archer butted in with some kind of an objection, but Moore silenced him. When the vote was taken, Dwight and Archer negatived.

Mr. Lucas also reported on Ala Moana road. He said he had seen Mr. Ford and had his promise to remove the tracks on Thursday. Mr. Holloway had remarked to him that he would have the street put in its former condition as soon as the tracks were removed.

County Attorney Douthitt rendered an opinion to the effect that the Board of Supervisors had no legal right to reduce salaries of policeman in the middle of the month, they having been employed by the month at a stated salary and the board having appropriated for December the amount allowed each month. The Sheriff might discharge a policeman in the middle of the month in which case the man could collect pro rata of the salary at which he was employed.

Mr. Lucas volunteered the information that while Douthitt might be a lawyer he would inform him that a man employed by the month and discharged in the middle of the month could collect in full. He blamed the Sheriff for not coming to the meetings and conveying the information to the board. This mistake was caused by a misstatement by him, a statement that has placed the board in a rather awkward position. He led the board to believe that the decrease in the pay of the men was for the current month when, as a matter of fact it was for January. It was decided that the matter should rest until the next meeting when the payrolls were presented.

Road Supervisor Johnson reported that damage caused by recent heavy rains was not confined to any one locality but was distributed and would require about \$2500 to repair. There being no money for new work, the department had given practically all of its time and attention to making these repairs.

Superintendent Holloway wrote as follows:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., in which you advise me of further action taken by the Board of Supervisors, relative to agreement made with the trustees of the Bishop Estate, for the construction of a concrete drain for the Koolauloa storm extension.

In reply, I would say that it is impossible for the Territory to secure title to the right of way promised by the Bishop Estate until the storm drain is constructed in accordance

BURNED TO THE GROUND

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
One of the most costly fires which has visited Honolulu for some time took place last night in Manoa Valley, the beautiful new residence of Fred L. Waldron being burned to the ground. The fire broke out about nine o'clock, burning fiercely, the building being doomed before the firemen could arrive on the ground. There was no one in the house at the time, the residence being just completed with the exception of some finishing of the painting, and the cause of the fire is so far unknown.

The fire was first discovered by a brother of J. W. Cathcart, who lives next door to the burned house, but the alarm was sent in by A. Gartley, whose residence is just across the road. The alarm was a still one, but the department responded promptly, the Makiki engine, hose cart and ladder wagon being on the ground within ten minutes of the time they were notified. By the time they arrived, however, the flames had secured a headway, making it impossible to save the Waldron house, the firemen turning their attention to the Cathcart residence, which was already on fire. These flames were soon checked, however, and the Cathcart stable, which was also on fire, was saved.

Of the Waldron house there was nothing left a half hour after the flames broke out but the concrete foundation. This loss is nearly all covered by insurance with the Waterhouse Trust Company, a policy of \$10,000 being in force. Mr. Waldron has been insuring his place as it went up, having placed an additional \$2000 on it only last Monday.

But for the promptness of the fire department it is probable that the fire would have spread to other surrounding buildings, certainly to the buildings of Mr. Cathcart, next door. It was a heavy pull for the horses attached to the engine to get the three-ton machine up the Manoa hill, especially in view of the state of that road last night, heavy with the prevailing rain and roughened by the storms preceding.

The fire evidently started at the Ewa-mauka corner of the building, the lanai and lattice work being ablaze when first noticed. This is the information obtained by Fire Chief Thurston. Mr. Cathcart is of the opinion, an opinion which is shared by others living in the neighborhood, that the blaze was started on the inside of the building, possibly by a result of spontaneous combustion among the oil-soaked cloths used by the painters at work there yesterday.

Mr. Waldron's house was designed by Fred S. Harrison, son of Arthur Harrison, the well-known contractor. It was of two stories and in Colonial Renaissance style. The foundations were of concrete blocks, showing off very nicely.

On the ground floor there were a big reception room, parlor, dining room, a large staircase and a big veranda. A large kitchen and lanai were at the back.

The second floor contained four bedrooms, a bathroom and a big hall. Done in northwest pine the interior was finished well. There were fluted columns inside with stucco capitals.

The building contractor estimated that the cost of the house was \$12,000. Mr. Waldron was going to occupy it about the first of January.

Among the crowd last night watching the progress of the flames it was a matter of comment that the house has had a hoodoo since it had been begun. Early in the course of the construction one of the Japanese workmen employed fell from the rafters and was killed and there have been several unavoidable delays in the finishing of the contract, which was some months past due when the crowning accident occurred last night.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

There is no danger from blood poison resulting from a cut or wound of any kind, when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is used. It is an antiseptic dressing and should be in every household. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

with the promise made by the Supervisors.

I would ask that this matter be brought to the attention of the incoming board, and trust that prompt action will be taken in completing the county's part of the agreement. Filed for action by New Board.

The board agreed to complete the approaches to Waipahu culvert at which time the Territory would pay over to the county the sum of \$300.

Action was taken on the Lucas resolution offered by Mr. Lucas at the special meeting relative to the transfer of the Kunis property at Waikiki. This document authorized the transfer of this property to the Park Commission for the use of the public as a recreation ground. The resolution was unanimously adopted and Mr. Lucas offered the deeds to the chair for signature but the latter declined to act until this morning.

All of the members of the new board were present during the meeting and remained after adjournment and held a secret session. It is understood this was for the purpose of deciding upon a chairman and road supervisor.

The vote for chairman of the board stood a tie, 3 to 3, between Hustace and Archer.

Keoloha refused to vote.

No action was taken on the question of retaining the services of Sam Johnson as road supervisor.

PANPACIFIC CONFERENCE

With the consent of the Secretary of State, Honolulu may be the scene next year of one of the most important consular and commercial conferences ever planned to take in the Orient and the Orient. Through Governor Carter a joint committee of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and the directors of the Merchants' Association, will present the matter to the attention of the Secretary of State, and it is believed by many of the members of the committee that the wished-for approval will be granted.

At a joint meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and the directors of the Merchants' Association held yesterday afternoon at which J. P. Morgan presided, the following committee was appointed to confer with the Governor:

George W. Smith, E. H. Paris and A. Gartley Jr., for the Merchants' Association; J. R. Galt, E. I. Spalding and E. E. Paxton, for the Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting was well attended and Mr. Morgan was chosen as chairman, with H. P. Wood, secretary. Mr. Gartley was called upon to state the object of the meeting, the chairman saying that Mr. Gartley had presented the plan to the Governor, who had heartily endorsed it.

Mr. Gartley said it was planned to have a Consular Pan-Pacific Convention in Honolulu, to comprise all consuls whose posts bordered upon the Pacific Ocean, or were within it. He said he would present the arguments in favor of such a proposition. He said that people here as a general thing did not like to go into a project except they saw something to benefit them. From a promotion standpoint it would be an excellent thing for Honolulu. If the State Department of the United States could be induced to authorize such a convention to be held here, and if commercial agents could be induced to come here at the same time, it would benefit all concerned. At such a gathering different methods for promoting trans-Pacific trade could be discussed and it would be an opportunity of a lifetime for the consuls and commercial men to meet at such a central place as Honolulu where steamship lines converge.

The convention would bring Hawaii prominently before the world.

"It would show the necessity of building fortifications here," said Mr. Gartley.

"The necessity of defending these islands against attack is absolute."

Mr. Gartley referred to the American-Hawaiian S. S. Company, one of the largest in the United States, which had found Hawaii to be its most important base, and was an important factor in moving the sugar output of the islands. The Tehantepec railway was a new feature which would aid in reducing freight rates. Honolulu would be a great port of call. These were features that would be discussed.

He added that in connection with such a convention it might be well to have the United States Marine Hospital Service hold a similar convention and interject its plans into the discussions, as they would be related from a health standpoint to the measures so discussed by the consuls.

E. E. Paxton inquired whether the Department of Commerce and Labor would have any objection to the consuls meeting here.

Mr. Galt said he was not certain whether any one could answer that question now. But the matter had been suggested to the government and the government had considered it and thought it a good one. The State Department could order a meeting of Consuls to be held in Honolulu at a given time and that would be the end of the matter. They would come.

He said that in carrying out the plan for a Pan-Pacific Convention of Consuls it would be necessary to act in conjunction with the territorial government. He very strongly approved of starting in to work to see if such a meeting could not be brought about. He felt it would be of the greatest benefit to hold such a conference here.

Mr. Galt thereupon moved that the chairman appoint a committee of six persons, three from the directors of the Merchants' Association, and three from the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce to organize and act in conjunction with the Governor to bring about the Pan-Pacific Convention.

E. H. Paris in seconding the motion said that the convention could not be considered from a mercenary standpoint. The community could not over-estimate the results in holding the convention in Hawaii. The convention would undoubtedly draw the representatives of every branch of business to Honolulu to be present and listen to the discussions. With the Pan-Pacific Convention of Consuls fully decided upon and the date set, then the commercial people would be attracted. The consul from Shanghai would not always be at that post, but when transferred to any other he would know

RACE TRACK PROPOSED

A proposition was mooted on the street yesterday, that an exchange should be made of the McKinley Memorial Park site for the Zoo premises.

It is represented that the park site is nothing but a bench of coral, upon which it would be impossible to make anything less tough than algaroba trees grow. As for the Zoo, the suggestion goes, it would suit itself and its present neighbors well by removal to the Pawaia coral plain.

Where the Zoo is now situated, the suggestion is that a children's park should be established, taking in some adjacent lots, and dedicated as the memorial to President McKinley for which citizens gave their money.

Manager C. G. Ballentyne of the Rapid Transit Co., when the subject was mentioned to him by an Advertiser representative, did not take the proposition favorably, for reasons that do not pertain especially to the matter of the McKinley memorial. He had a suggestion of another kind to make regarding the land acquired for the park.

"That land would be a good place for a half-mile race track," Mr. Ballentyne said.

"It could be prepared for a track at much less expense than for a park. A layer of soil deep enough for grass to grow on would not cost a great deal."

"There is a popular demand for a race track here, and a figure-eight, half-mile track would serve the purpose. The McKinley Park Association has ten acres in there and the Rapid Transit Co. fourteen acres, a total of 24 acres, which would be ample for a racing park."

"It is convenient to the cars and we have the facilities installed right there at the baseball grounds for handling a large traffic. Races might be held there regularly every three months. Then the great 11th of June meeting would be revived."

Mr. Ballentyne made it plain that he did not advocate the racing track as the McKinley memorial, but rather as one of the purposes for which the association might be relieved of the site. With a proper consideration for the land paid to that body, it would have the original fund intact for expending upon some other form of memorial.

MORE EVIDENCE.

IT IS COMING IN RAPIDLY IN HONOLULU.

Evidence on the following subject will prove of interest to every Honolulu reader. So many people go through the same experience daily. This public statement should be proof positive to every wavering doubter. Read it carefully.

Charles Conroy, of Cyclomere street, this city, one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage, relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

FARM STUCK AGAIN.

T. F. Farm went further and fared worse in getting a new trial of Tsuruda's reprieve suit against him. He must now return the horse, the subject of the suit, or the sum of sixty dollars, the value thereof. This is \$10 more value for the horse than when it was in Judge De Bolt's court. Judge Robinson held the new trial and he gave judgment yesterday. One of the grounds for a new trial was the defendant's allegation that he had discovered new evidence, showing that the man he bought the horse from had got it in a trade with Tsuruda.

Judge Highton is seriously ill at the Queen's Hospital and his wife, who is in New York, has been summoned here by cable.

conditions in Hawaii, from personal observation and this would be of value to the islands.

George W. Smith, while heartily supporting Mr. Galt's motion, suggested that the governor appoint a committee of citizens and that the membership of the committee be not limited to the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce. The committee should be a large one and representative.

Mr. Morgan thought it would be wise to start with a small committee while the matter was being taken up by the Governor. When success was assured then the committee could be enlarged.

Mr. Gartley felt that the chances of success were unlimited and he thought the town might be swamped by a large attendance of people from all over the world.

Present at the meeting were J. F. Morgan, H. P. Wood, J. R. Galt, E. I. Spalding, Mr. Lucas, A. Garvie, E. E. Paxton, A. Gartley Jr., E. H. Paris, George W. Smith, E. H. Wodehouse.

WAS ONCE PROMINENT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Junius Kaas, who was a prominent figure in politics during the reign of King Kalakaua, died at 4 p. m. yesterday at the Queen's Hospital of blood poisoning. The funeral will take place at 3:30 p. m. today from the Catholic cathedral, interment in the Kawaiahaeo cemetery. The remains were kept at the Townsend Undertaking Parlor last evening.

Mr. Kaas was born at Kalaheo, Lānaʻi, Maui, September 17, 1845. He was the son of John Koohanohano and Kaakaukahemalani (w). He received his education in the Hawaiian and foreign schools at Lānaʻi, and became an expert sugar boiler for the late James Campbell, father of Prince Kamehameha. Afterward he served on the Maui police force. He was married three times. A son by his first marriage is now living. He is William Kaas, County Clerk for Maui. His second wife was Kamehamehale, a cousin of Queen Kapiolani, who died in 1882. There were three children by this marriage. On February 3, 1883, he married Miss Jessie Kapihi Lane, who survives him.

He was a notary public on Kauai and was then appointed tax assessor for Waialeale and Ewa districts, Island of Oahu, and later for Maui in 1884. In 1886 he was appointed registrar of conveyances, resigning the position in June, 1887.

In 1882 King Kalakaua appointed Mr. Kaas a member of the House of Nobles and the Privy Council, and in the latter position he was retained by Liliuokalani when she ascended the throne.

An interesting phase of his career was his appointment by Kalakaua as one of four members of what was known as the Hawaiian Board of Health. With him were associated J. P. Kaina, Mahelona and Nakaku. Their duties comprised the issuing of certificates to kahuna. Their commissions were issued, but the law was changed and the board never acted.

King Kalakaua also conferred upon Kaas the decoration of the Crown of Hawaii, which he wore up to the time of his death.

The deceased was also one of the original members of the famous Ball and Twine Society organized by King Kalakaua and known by the Hawaiian name of Hale Naua. He was also an officer in the King's Own, a military organization which flourished during the Kalakaua dynasty.

Junius Kaas came into later prominence in 1902 by filing a suit to recover the estate of Keliiahonui, who was a descendant of one of the island kings, the amount involved being about \$50,000.00, as the land comprising the estate in contest was alleged to be the greater part of Honolulu, all that section between the Nuuanu stream and Piliok street, and from Punchbowl to the sea. Kaas made two attempts to recover this land, the first time in 1890 before Justice Judd. He claimed that the last will and testament of Keliiahonui, who died in 1848, was forged. Keliiahonui's widow married one L. Haalelele and died without issue. Keliiahonui left a sister, Nahimu, who married Oliver Chapin. Kamehameha, a surviving child of Keliiahonui, married the petitioner, Kaas, in 1875, and died in 1882 without issue. By her last will she appointed Mr. Kaas as her executor. The suit was lost to Kaas.

It is reported in the news files of the period of the 1887 revolution that Kaas was one of the legislative members alleged to have assisted in carrying the \$80,000 cash in a clothes basket to Kalakaua, which money was the beginning of the trouble which caused the revolution of that year. The money was said to be bribe money in connection with the sale of the opium privileges to a Chinaman. The Chinaman who is reported to have paid over the money got left and the privilege was given to another. The Chinaman who was out his large sum of money died shortly afterward.

GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

Uma Sato, a Japanese woman, was found guilty of bigamy in the Federal court yesterday afternoon. The trial had occupied two days. Assistant District Attorney J. J. Dunne prosecuting and John White defending. The jury consisted of J. J. Egan, C. T. Rodgers, Frank E. Blake, H. P. Roth, C. J. Falk, Geo. S. Waterhouse, W. R. Foster, F. C. Enos, Wm. A. Dickson, Geo. Cavanaugh, Nell Boyle and C. J. Campbell. Judge Dole will deliver sentence this morning.

This is the last jury trial of the present Federal term.

HAWAII GAINS BY AN IMMIGRATION RULING

(Special Cablegram to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Secretary Straus has ruled that the payment of the passages of immigrants, with private subscriptions, through the South Carolina board of immigration, is lawful. **WALKER.**

Thus ends a troublesome matter which the Springfield Republican lately discussed as follows and which had a direct bearing on the importation of immigrants here: "In their zeal for attracting foreign immigrants to the South, the immigration agencies of both North Carolina and South Carolina have run afoul of the Federal immigration law, whose fine points the Federation of Labor never allows to become blurred. Some English factory hands recently brought to Charlotte, N. C., must be deported, because the Carolina agent, working for mill owners and other private citizens, paid their traveling expenses and otherwise induced them to come to America. A still more notable case is that of 500 Belgians who recently landed at Charleston, S. C., and received a cordial welcome, some orators avowing that their advent meant the dawn of a new era for South Carolina. It turns out that they came over under inducements unlawfully offered by the South Carolina immigration agent, who loaned the most of them their passage money. The South's eagerness for desirable white immigrants is likely to make it antagonistic to the careful restrictions which the Federal laws have established. If the 500 Belgians are now deported, South Carolina's wrath could hardly be measured."

HILD DOING FINE WORK

"On the 12th instant I visited the city of Hilo, Hawaii," President Pinkham wrote in his message to the Board of Health yesterday. "The earnest public spirit heretofore noted among the residents to put their city into a first-class sanitary condition still continues and their work shows marked and substantial improvement. At the rate of progress made, in two years it will be difficult to find points to criticize."

In the same connection the president submitted the following record of sanitary work in Hilo for November:

Inspections, 654; orders given, 236; orders finished, 236.

Hilo rat campaign: Number of traps set, 210; rats caught, 128; pieces of poisoned food placed, 2088; pieces of poisoned food taken away, 822; rats found dead, 46.

Hilo mosquito campaign: Cesspools oiled, 36; catch basins oiled, 12; ponds, pools, etc., oiled, 41; mosquito-breeding places removed or destroyed, 16; inspections, 706.

President Pinkham gave the following report of the work of the Honolulu sanitary inspectors for November: Inspections, 20,497; orders given, 1156; orders finished, 1104; orders outstanding, 52; pig permits issued, 17; number of pigs allowed, 637; duck permits issued, 2; number of ducks allowed, 690; number of days special duty, 29 1/4; number of buildings cleaned, 91; number of stores cleaned, 78; number of rooms cleaned, 1044; number of out-houses cleaned, 256.

DR. PRATT'S REPORT.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, made the following report for November to the president:

There were ten complaints of nuisances reported and all were investigated. Three were found not to exist and the others were abated.

Four 48-hour notices were served and had the desired effect.

There were four recommendations for hotel, restaurant and lodging-house licenses issued and 357 people can be lawfully lodged in the buildings.

There were 42 inspections of graves made. In the King street Catholic cemetery one coffin was buried in 18 inches of water and in the Kawaiahaeo cemetery one coffin was exposed.

Permits to keep awine were issued to 14 and to keep ducks 2.

The proposed extension to the Pauoa church cemetery was investigated and a special report made.

Five cases of sickness were investigated.

Owing to there being no supply of vaccine only five schools were examined.

Schools.	Certificates.	Vaccinations.
Moanalua	24	14
Waikiki	39	25
Manoa	27	16
Kalihi-waena	160	79
Pauoa	47	41
Total	297	175

The usual supervision of the scrubbing force has been carried on daily.

Other special work has been carried on and verbal reports made to yourself.

KAMEHAMEHA II.'S AUTOGRAPH LETTER

An interesting letter turned up yesterday among the archives of the Territory. It is an autograph letter from Kamehameha II., dated at London, shortly before his death. It is addressed to the chiefs of the islands. In it the King tells them of the death of one of his retainers during the voyage from the Islands to London. He states that he is ill and is at a certain hotel, where, he understands, all expenses are to be borne by the British government. He states also that he had not yet had the pleasure of meeting King George. The young king died before seeing the English sovereign.

The letter is written in the old-style Hawaiian, where the "k" is used instead of the "k" as at present, and "r" is used instead of "l." Prof. Alexander was able to read the letter, which is one of the most interesting of the time of Kamehameha II., being the only autograph letter of his known.